

DATE: 11-14-2017

## JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

## IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY: FBI  
RECORD NUMBER: 124-10271-10009  
RECORD SERIES: HQ  
AGENCY FILE NUMBER: 62-116395-189

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: FBI  
FROM: HQ  
TO: AG  
TITLE:

DATE: 05/20/1975  
PAGES: 49  
SUBJECT: CC

DOCUMENT\_TYPE: PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT

ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION: Secret NEW CLASSIFICATION:

REVIEW\_DATE: 11/06/1998 UPDATE\_DATE: 02/14/2001  
STATUS Redact

RESTRICTIONS:

JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

COMMENTS: INC MEMO, RPT, LET, LHM, NOTE

DATE: 11-14-2017

The Attorney General

2 - Legal Counsel Division  
 (1-Mr. J. B. Hotis)  
 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
 1 - Mr. W. O. Gregar  
 May 20, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
 TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS  
 WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/24/99 BY SP450 (md)  
 (JFK)

Reference is made to my letter of April 10, 1975, wherein a paper entitled "Intelligence Division Position Paper on Jurisdiction," dated February 13, 1975, was enclosed for the Committee.

Exhibits I, J, K, M, and P were extracted from the Committee's copy of the paper due to Third Agency Rule considerations. These have since been resolved. The original of an LHM with these exhibits is enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee. A copy of the LHM is also enclosed for your records.

A complete copy of the paper was furnished to you by letter dated April 14, 1975.

Consideration is being given to downgrading or declassifying certain exhibits. This is being coordinated with appropriate agencies.

Enclosures - 7  
 62-116395

ALL: vb (7)

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NOTE:

Clearance for documents from White House, IIC, and ICIS reflected in memoranda Wannall to Legal Counsel, "U. S. Senate Select Committee Material, Authorization to Release Exhibits in 'Intelligence Division Position Paper on Jurisdiction,'" dated 4/7/75, and Flemister to Wannall, "Clearance of Certain Documents Prepared By the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference (IIC) For Release to the Senate Select Committee," dated 5/12/75.

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_

Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_

Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_

Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_

Admin. \_\_\_\_\_

Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_

Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_

Files &amp; Com. \_\_\_\_\_

Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_

Ident. \_\_\_\_\_

Inspection \_\_\_\_\_

Intell. \_\_\_\_\_

Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_

Plan. &amp; Eval. \_\_\_\_\_

Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_

Training \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_

Dir. or Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

84 JUN 5 1975

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TELETYPE UNIT

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COPY NO. 2

~~X~~ STATUS OF U. S. INTERNAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

JULY 1, 1960, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

4/24/98  
CLASSIFIED BY 5668-SAC/mde  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (C)  
(SFK)

PREPARED BY THE  
INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE

JULY 25, 1961

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STATUS OF U. S. INTERNAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

BACKGROUND OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL  
INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE (IIC)

The IIC was established on June 26, 1939, by a Presidential Directive which charged the Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department with functioning as a committee to coordinate the investigation of all espionage, counterespionage, and sabotage matters. Subsequent directives were issued, the latest on July 24, 1950, providing that the FBI should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities.

On July 18, 1949, the National Security Council granted a charter to the IIC authorizing and directing the IIC to effect the coordination of all investigation of domestic espionage, counterespionage, sabotage and subversion, and other related intelligence matters affecting internal security. The IIC membership was retained intact with the addition of the Director of Special Investigations of the Department of the Air Force, which department had been created since the issuance of the original Presidential Directive. The IIC has functioned under this charter as an internal security adviser to the National Security Council concerning matters within its field of responsibility.

In order to clarify the responsibilities of each of the IIC members, an Agreement delimiting these has been entered into by the members. This has been amended from time to time to take changing circumstances into account. The Agreement provides for the free exchange among the members of all information of mutual interest. The FBI is responsible for the investigation of all espionage, counterespionage, subversion, and sabotage involving civilians and foreign nationals in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the entire United States, with the exception of certain areas of Alaska which are specifically assigned to the Naval and Air Force members. Each of the military members is responsible for the investigation of

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to other potentially dangerous persons located in civilian areas within the investigative responsibility of the military services. As an example, the Air Force has a program under which background investigations are conducted on all Air Force military personnel on active duty and applicants for enlistment or appointment who are either aliens or U.S. citizens with connections in communist-controlled countries. To date almost all such active duty Air Force military personnel have been identified and investigated under this program. During the past year this program has been extended to include Cuba as one of the communist-controlled countries.

Consideration is being given to expanding this program to include reserves who are not on active duty and the Air National Guard. Individuals in the Air National Guard and those reserves who have mobilization assignments and are considered as ready reservists would be investigated under this program.

Office of Special Investigations-FBI joint counter-intelligence coverage of Strategic Air Command missile and manned combat elements now includes 68 Strategic Air Command bases and 12 missile sites. This coverage includes Patrick Air Force Base and the Air Force Missile Test Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Coverage of new installations is initiated several months prior to the time the installation is scheduled to become operational.

As a further example, the military services have parallel programs which also include a special briefing of personnel who may be subject to hostage pressure through threats of harm to relatives in communist countries.

## II. INTENSIFIED COVERAGE OF SOVIET BLOC OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PENETRATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY

### A. Number of Officials in the United States

There are in this country [1,605] Soviet and satellite [S] diplomatic and official personnel, including their dependents. Of this total, [654] are officials and diplomats and [951] are [S]

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dependents. Of the total number, [849] of the individuals are [S] Soviet officials, diplomats, and dependents. Soviet diplomatic and official personnel alone total [366] [S]

It should be noted that the total number of such personnel and their dependents has increased yearly since 1951. In that year there were [951] Soviet bloc officials, diplomats, [S] and dependents in this country. The figure of [1,605] represents [S] an increase of [250] since July 1, 1960. [S]

The FBI has continued its special program of intensified coverage of Soviet bloc officials in this country, and since 1951 has identified [593] Soviet bloc officials as either being or [S] highly suspected of being engaged in intelligence activities. Of the [654] officials stationed in the United States on June 30, 1961 [S] a total of [138] were either known to be or highly suspected of [S] being engaged in intelligence operations. These [138] are comprised of [72] Soviet officials and [66] satellite officials. This large [S] number of individuals engaged in such activity points up the intense Soviet bloc effort directed against the United States, and represents over [twenty-one] per cent of all Soviet bloc [S] officials in the United States.

#### B. Soviet Bloc Intelligence Targets

Soviet bloc intelligence targets include military, scientific, political, economic, and technical data, both classified and unclassified. Soviet bloc intelligence personnel have been aggressive in their widespread intelligence collection activities. They have not hesitated to attempt to develop and subvert U.S. citizens. The effort of the Soviet bloc intelligence services is coordinated and guided by the Soviets. The satellite intelligence services have been developed according to the Soviet pattern, their key personnel have been selected and trained by the Soviets, and the Soviets have access to all data obtained by the satellites.

#### C. Public Source Data

Soviet bloc intelligence agents have taken full advantage of public sources of information, both in Government and industry. Information has been collected through the purchase of readily available publications, both from Government and private industry, and by attendance at scientific and technical conventions, conferences, and exhibits which are frequently conducted by industry in this country. As an example

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a male and female who were born in the United States between 1930 and 1935 and had since left the United States and had not returned. It is obvious that the Soviet was attempting to establish suitable identification and background data to facilitate the entry and operation of Soviet illegal agents sent to the United States.

A Soviet Counselor at the United Nations took a detailed tour of the Department of Health, New York City, in October, 1960. He evidenced extreme interest in the handling of birth, death, and marriage certificates by New York City authorities. During the tour, he was interested in obtaining samples of the forms used for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. This is another case of an attempt to secure documents which can be used to establish identification for individuals sent to the United States as illegal agents.

#### F. Miscellaneous Operations

A Soviet [Assistant Naval Attaché] has used a source [S] of the FBI to conduct numerous espionage assignments for the Soviets. For example, during [February, 1961], he instructed [S] the source to obtain books on the subject of [oceanography] and [U.S. geological survey] maps of fifteen U.S. cities. The source [S] turned over the requested maps [after the maps had been cleared by [S]] appropriate Government agencies for transmittal to the Soviets. He was then instructed to obtain maps of twelve other U.S. cities.

Also [in February], a [Czechoslovakian] Embassy official [S] instructed a source of the FBI to obtain telephone directories of the Defense Department, the United States Information Agency, and the International Cooperation Administration. To further its efforts to penetrate the United States Government, the [Czech] [S] official also suggested that the source seek employment with the State Department and USIA.

A Soviet Attaché during March, 1961, requested that another source of the FBI obtain a report of the House Appropriations Committee, U.S. Congress, which dealt with the appropriation of money for the inspection of U.S. Embassies throughout the world to detect wire tapping and concealed microphones.

Again in March, 1961, an employee of the Soviet Embassy was in contact with another FBI source. He offered the source five hundred dollars if the source would obtain two classified U.S. Army manuals for him.

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### G. Reconnaissance Trips

In addition to the attempted use of U.S. citizens as sources of information and as agents, Soviet bloc personnel have traveled extensively throughout the U.S. As an illustration, in [March, 1961], two Soviet [Assistant Air Attaches] made a [S] reconnaissance through the States of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. During this trip, they exhibited interest in the [Atomic Energy Commission office at] Grand Junction, [S] Colorado, and in various Air Force bases in Colorado. They were observed [taking motion pictures from] a site on Franklin Mountain [S] overlooking El Paso, Texas. From this point, they were able to observe the El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, area which contains a portion of Fort Bliss and Biggs Air Force Base.

In addition to making trips themselves, Soviet bloc officials have requested sources of the FBI to make such trips. On [March 23, 1961] an official of the Soviet Embassy requested [S] that a source of the FBI make an espionage reconnaissance trip to [New London, Connecticut] and obtain data concerning the [S] submarine base at New London. The source was instructed to [S] speak with [sailors] in taverns and to take a tour of the [S] submarine base. [S]

### H. Technical Data and Equipment

The Soviets have also utilized the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, to obtain information and equipment. In [April, 1961] an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation [S] requested that an FBI source purchase [ten thousand dollars] [S] worth of electronic equipment. The Amtorg official specifically instructed the source not to obtain an export license for such equipment but instead to bring it directly to Amtorg. It is probable that the Soviets contemplated shipping such equipment to Russia by diplomatic pouch, thereby circumventing United States export laws.

As an example of Soviet interest in technical data available in the United States, an official of the Soviet Embassy has contacted over one hundred U.S. corporations for information regarding their products. He has joined two technical societies and has subscribed to fourteen technical publications. He has shown particular interest in steel, glass, plastics, electronics, and automobile manufacturers.

### I. Use of Hostage Situations

The Soviet bloc has not hesitated to prey upon the fears of U.S. residents with relatives behind the Iron Curtain

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